

late-colored, and ending below in a short, open canal. Outer lip thickened, arcuate, and five-dentate within. Inner lip smooth, covering the columella. Canal open, short, and a little deflected to the left. Umbilical region closed by the extending columellar callous.

Alt. 17, diam. 10 mill. Aperture alt. 7 (excluding canal), diam. 4 mill.

This is a distinct little shell and not referable to any species with which I am acquainted. Its nearest ally appears to be *Ocenebra circumtexta* Stearns, from which it is separated by its more pointed elongated spire, and absence of the two brown bands. The ribs in *circumtexta* are not so well developed, and the spiral liræ are not so coarse. There are seventeen spirial liræ upon *circumtexta*, whilst upon *jenksii* there are but ten. The greatest difference, however, is in the embryonic whorls, which in *circumtexta* are distinctly bicarinate, while in *jenksii* they are rounded. It bears some superficial resemblance to *Ocenebra gracillima* Stearns, but is separated from that species by its more angular form. The ribs, too, are more numerous in *gracillima*, and the canal is closed. The embryonic apex in *gracillima* is corrugated whilst that of *jenksii* is smooth. It is separated from *Ocenebra michaeli* Ford, by its much shorter canal, more rotund form, and thickened lip.

I have seen but four specimens of this species, obtained from the Wagner Collection at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, and as they show little or no variation, I am led to believe the characters are quite constant.

I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. W. Johnson, assistant curator, Wagner Free Institute of Science, for the privilege of studying and describing the species. The types are now deposited in the Wagner Collection. The habitat is unknown.

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting little species in honor of Prof. J. W. P. Jenks, Curator-in-Charge of the Museum at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

HELIX (STENOTREMA) HIRSUTA SAY, ON THE WEST COAST.

Of this form Mr. W. G. Binney remarks in his "Manual of American Land Shells," page 279, "a postpliocene species now found over the Northern and Interior regions as far as Kansas and Vir-

ginia, and even into Alabama." Mr. Pilsbry in his recent Check-List of N. A. Land Shells credits it to the "Eastern United States."

The collection in the National Museum shows that it has a much wider distribution. Upon examining certain shells collected by Dr. Edward Palmer [Mus. No 37282] on the West Coast, several years ago, I found that he had discovered Say's species on the banks of the Yaqui river near Guaymas, on the easterly side of the Gulf of California. The jump was so great, across the continent or a good part of it, that I somewhat doubted my own eyes, and therefore sent specimens to Tryon and Binney to learn their opinions; both of these gentlemen confirmed my determination. Zonites (Hyalina) Binney and Morse credited to "North Eastern U. S.; Canada," by Mr. Pilsbry also makes a great leap to the westward, surpassing that of *S. hirsuta*, having been detected at Vancouver Island B. C. according to Dr. J. G. Cooper in Proc. Cal. Acad. Sciences, Dec. 31, 1887.

R. E. C. STEARNS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1889.

THE SHELL-BEARING MOLLUSCA OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY HORACE F. CARPENTER.

Venericordia borealis Conrad.

Shell rounded, obliquely heart-shaped, thick and strong, inequilateral; beaks prominent; elevated and recurved; surface with twenty ribs radiating from the beaks; three ribs are raised, rounded and broad, with a narrow groove between each rib, crossed by coarse lines of growth and the whole surface covered with a strong rusty brown epidermis; hinge strong; teeth two in each valve; interior white; margin crenulated. Length one inch; height one inch; breadth $\frac{7}{16}$. Inhabits from New Jersey to Labrador; generally in deep water. It is often obtained from the stomachs of fishes. Mr. S. I. Smith found specimens in Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, and one specimen was found at Sandy Hook. I have found a few specimens at Block Island. In Maine it grows to a larger size than those found further south. Woodward quotes it from the Sea of Okhotsk, which if true, shows as wide distribution both in climate and in extent of coast.

Another species, the *Cyclocardia novangliae* Morse, is quoted from Connecticut to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, deep water, but has not been found as yet in Rhode Island.